REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 8 and 10 have been amended and claim 9 has been canceled. Claims 1-13 are pending and under consideration.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103:

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fang et al. (US Patent No. 6,816,201) and further in view of Bessel (US Patent No. 6,069,663). This rejection is traversed for the reasons stated below.

Claim 9 is canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

The outstanding Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. discloses adjusting a signal of the picture to be supplied from the video controller to the displaying apparatus, according to the user selection and the display adjusting value set up in advance. In addition, the Office Action acknowledges that asserts that Fang et al. merely implies "outputting the picture signal adjusted according to the display adjusting value to the displaying apparatus from the video controller."

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "The data slicer 16 is coupled to the tuner and extracts an XDS signal 30 carried by the video signal 28, for example by stripping or duplicating the XDS signal 30. The microcomputer 18, or a similar control system made from discrete and/or integrated components, is coupled to the data slicer 16 and includes a user interface 32, allowing a viewer to turn closed captioning on and off, to select either closed caption mode or text mode, to select on-screen display and/or to send the XDS signal 30 out the data port 22."(col. 3, lines 39-47), but does not teach or suggest outputting the picture signal adjusted according to the display adjusting value to the displaying apparatus from the video controller as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, Bessel discloses "television receiver 102 is capable of automatically configuring its display characteristics according to a set of alignment and/or set-up parameters to optimize the display of received signals. To accomplish these tasks, television receiver 102 includes a microprocessor or other programmable controller 104 and a set-up/alignment register bank 106. Microprocessor 104 is coupled to register bank 106 through a bus 108 and is configured to read register bank 106 to obtain set-up/alignment parameters. These set-up/alignment parameters may then be used to produce display commands for other units within television receiver 102 so that the display characteristics of television receiver 102 al optimized according to the set-up/alignment parameters" (col. 3, lines 44-56), but fails to teach or suggest

"adjusting a signal of the picture to be supplied from the video controller to the displaying apparatus, according to the user selection and the display adjusting value set up in advance" as recited in claim 1. Therefore it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 1.

The Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. and Bessel disclose "wherein the setting up of the display adjusting value in advance comprises setting a value for adjusting any one of brightness, color, contrast, and gamma of a moving picture displayed on the displaying apparatus" as recited in claim 2.

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "In addition, the computer 40 may include a controller or other I/O port (not shown) which may be used to control one or more components of the television system 110, for example, the tuner 12 and/or the microcomputer 18. The television viewer may then manually direct the computer 40 to control the desired component, for example using a keyboard or remote control device. Alternatively, the viewer may preselect parameters to allow the computer 40 to automatically control the television system 110, for example, to use information included in the XDS signal 30 to assist in program selection, to provide cooperative television and Internet/Web access and/or to otherwise improve normal television viewing." (col. 4, lines 55-67).

As mentioned above, Fang et al. merely discloses how to use XDS signal in picture signal but fails to disclose "wherein the setting up of the display adjusting value in advance comprises setting a value for adjusting any one of brightness, color, contrast, and gamma of a moving picture displayed on the displaying apparatus" recited in claim 2.

Furthermore, Bessel discloses "The RGB parameters of the computer-generated image signal may be used to derive optimal brightness and/or contrast settings for the television. In a further embodiment, a television includes means for analyzing a computer-generated image signal to derive an alignment parameter; and means for automatically configuring the television to display the computer-generated image signals in accordance therewith" (col. 2, line 24-31). However, Bessel fails to disclose "wherein the setting up of the display adjusting value in advance comprises setting a value for adjusting any one of brightness, color, contrast, and gamma of a moving picture displayed on the displaying apparatus" as recited in claim 2.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 2.

Regarding claim 3, the Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. discloses selecting a picture conversion automatic execution function to allow the displaying status of the picture to

be automatically converted if the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus. Furthermore, the Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. discloses "ascertaining whether the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus (col. 4, lines 5-14). In addition, the Office Action sets forth that Pang et al. and Bessel discloses "allowing the moving picture adjusted according to the display adjusting value to be displayed on the displaying apparatus from the video controller."

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "the viewer may preselect parameters to allow the computer 40 to automatically control the television system 110, for example, to use information included in the XDS signal 30 to assist in program selection, to provide cooperative television and Internet/Web access and/or to otherwise improve normal television viewing."(col. 4, lines 61-67). As noted above, Fang et al. discloses how to use information included in the XDS signal to assist in program selection but fails to disclose "selecting a picture conversion automatic execution function to allow the displaying status of the picture to be automatically converted if the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus" as recited in claim 3.

Furthermore, Fang et al. discloses "a viewer selects closed caption mode and on-screen display, the XDS signal 30 is delivered to the closed caption video generator 20. The closed caption video generator 20 converts the text information in the XDS signal 30 into an output 36 to provide a closed caption display 34 on the television display 14. The closed caption display 34 is superimposed on the television display 14 over the video image (not shown) provided by the video signal 28, similar to a conventional closed caption television set." (col. 4, lines 5-14) but fails to disclose "ascertaining whether the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus" as recited in claim 3. In addition, Bessel discloses "The RGB parameters of the computer-generated image signal may be used to derive optimal brightness and/or contrast settings for the television."

As noted above, Bessel disclose a computer-generated image signal but fails to disclose "allowing the moving picture adjusted according to the display adjusting value to be displayed on the displaying apparatus from the video controller "as recited in claim 3.Terefore it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 1.

Regarding claim 4, the Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. discloses "setting up in advance, at an application level of the computer operating system setting up in advance, at an application level of the computer operating system, a display adjusting value for adjusting a displaying status of a picture to be displayed on the displaying apparatus." Furthermore, Fang

et al. discloses that "supplying the display adjusting value set up in advance to the video driver, if the conversion of the picture displaying status is selected."

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "parameters to allow the computer 40 to automatically control the television system 110, for example, to use information included in the XDS signal 30 to assist in program selection, to provide cooperative television and Internet/Web access and/or to otherwise improve normal television viewing."(col. 4, lines 61-67). However Fang et al. fails to disclose "setting up in advance, at an application level of the computer operating system, a display adjusting value for adjusting a displaying status of a picture to be displayed on the displaying apparatus." as recited in claim 4. In addition, Fang et al. discloses "The data slicer 16 is coupled to the tuner and extracts an XDS signal 30 carried by the video signal 28, for example by stripping or duplicating the XDS signal 30. The microcomputer 18, or a similar control system made from discrete and/or integrated components, is coupled to the data slicer 16 and includes a user interface 32, allowing a viewer to turn closed captioning on and off, to select either closed caption mode or text mode, to select on-screen display and/or to send the XDS signal 30 out the data port 22."(col. 3, lines 39-47). As noted above, Fang et al. merely discloses a selecting signal to select either closed caption mode or text mode but fails to disclose "supplying the display adjusting value set up in advance to the video driver, if the conversion of the picture displaying status is selected" as recited in claim 4.

Therefore it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 4.

Regarding claim 5, the Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. discloses "a display adjusting input part allowing input of a display adjusting value adjusting a displaying status of a picture displayed on the displaying apparatus." In addition, the Office Action asserts that Fang et al. discloses a picture adjusting value storage storing the input display adjust value.

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "parameters to allow the computer 40 to automatically control the television system 110, for example, to use information included in the XDS signal 30 to assist in program selection, to provide cooperative television and Internet/Web access and/or to otherwise improve normal television viewing."(col. 4, lines 61-67) but fails to allowing input of a display adjusting value adjusting a displaying status of a picture displayed in the displaying apparatus as recited in claim 5. Furthermore, Fang et al. discloses "parameters to allow the computer 40 to automatically control the television system 110, for example, to use information included in the XDS signal 30 to assist in program selection, to provide cooperative television and Internet/Web access and/or to otherwise improve normal television viewing."(col.

4, lines 61-67). However, Fang et al. fails to disclose a picture adjusting value storage storing the input display adjust value as recited in claim 5.

Therefore it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 5.

Regarding claim 6, the Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. discloses the controller changes the picture signal to be output from the video controller according to the stored moving picture display adjusting value.

By way of review, as mentioned above, neither Fang et al. nor Bessel discloses the controller changes the picture signal to be output from the video controller according to the stored moving picture display adjusting value recited in claim 6. Therefore it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 6.

Regarding claim 7, the Office Action sets forth that Fang et al. and Bessel disclose wherein the controller changes the moving picture signal to be output from the video controller according to the stored display adjusting value, if sensed that the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus.

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "the system includes a computer coupled to the data port for monitoring information in the XDS signal. The computer preferably includes a processor for interpreting URL data in the XDS signal and a connection to an on-line service, whereby the computer may access on-line information in response to the URL data, for example accessing a website on the Internet and the like. The computer may also include a controller for controlling the tuner and/or other components of the system in response to information included in the XDS signal"(col. 2, lines 23-33).

Bessel discloses "television receiver 102 is capable of automatically configuring its display characteristics according to a set of alignment and/or set-up parameters to optimize the display of received signals. To accomplish these tasks, television receiver 102 includes a microprocessor or other programmable controller 104 and a set-up/alignment register bank 106. Microprocessor 104 is coupled to register bank 106 through a bus 108 and is configured to read register bank 106 to obtain set-up/alignment parameters. These set-up/alignment parameters may then be used to produce display commands for other units within television receiver 102 so that the display characteristics of television receiver 102 al optimized according to the set-up/alignment parameters. Register bank 106 may comprise a read/write memory (or memories) so that the set-up/alignment parameters stored therein can be updated or overwritten as required" (col. 3, lines 39-59).

However neither Fang et al. nor Bessel fails to disclose wherein the controller changes the moving picture signal to be output from the video controller according to the stored display adjusting value, if sensed that the moving picture is displayed on the displaying apparatus as recited in claim 7.

Regarding claim 8, the Office Action sets forth that "A computer video control system, comprising: a programmed computer processor storing a display adjusting value to convert a displaying status of a picture displayed on a monitor, selecting a displaying status according to a job processing, and changing a picture signal output to the monitor in response to the displaying status selection and based on the stored display adjusting value" is disclosed, supra for claims 1 and 5, by Fang et al. and Bessel."

By way of review, Fang et al. discloses "the system includes a computer coupled to the data port for monitoring information in the XDS signal. The computer preferably includes a processor for interpreting URL data in the XDS signal and a connection to an on-line service, whereby the computer may access on-line information in response to the URL data, for example accessing a website on the Internet and the like. The computer may also include a controller for controlling the tuner and/or other components of the system in response to information included in the XDS signal"(col. 2, lines 23-33) but fails to disclose changing a moving picture signal output to the monitor in response to the displaying status selection and based on the stored display adjusting value as recited in amended claim 8. In addition, Bessel discloses "discloses "The RGB parameters of the computer-generated image signal may be used to derive optimal brightness and/or contrast settings for the television. In a further embodiment, a television includes means for analyzing a computer-generated image signal to derive an alignment parameter; and means for automatically configuring the television to display the computer-generated image signals in accordance therewith" (col. 2, line 24-31). However the Bessel does not disclose "a programmed computer processor storing a display adjusting value to convert a displaying status of a moving picture displayed on a monitor, selecting a displaying status according to a job processing, and changing a moving picture signal output to the monitor in response to the displaying status selection and based on the stored display adjusting value" as recited in amended claim 8.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that neither Fang et al. nor Bessel, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 8.

As noted above, claim 9 is canceled and the features from canceled claim 9 are incorporated into claim 10. Claim 10 has been amended to clarify of the present invention.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 10 be allowable over the prior art.

Regarding claim 11, the Office Action sets forth that <u>Fang et al.</u> discloses setting up in advance a display adjusting value adjusting a displaying status of the image displayed on the displaying apparatus. In addition, the Office Actions sets forth that Fang et al. discloses adjusting the image signal according to the user selection and the display adjusting value set up in advance.

By way of review, <u>Fang et al.</u> merely discloses "parameters to allow the computer 40 to automatically control the television system 110, for example, to <u>use information included in the XDS signal</u> 30 to assist in program selection, to provide cooperative television and Internet/Web access and/or to otherwise improve normal television viewing."(col. 4, lines 61-67). However <u>Fang et al.</u> fails to disclose "setting up in advance, at an application level of the computer operating system, <u>a display adjusting value for adjusting a displaying status of a picture</u> to be displayed on the displaying apparatus." as recited in claim 11.

In addition, <u>Bessel</u> discloses "television receiver 102 is capable of automatically configuring its display characteristics according to a set of alignment and/or set-up parameters to optimize the display of received signals. To accomplish these tasks, television receiver 102 includes a microprocessor or other programmable controller 104 and a set-up/alignment register bank 106. Microprocessor 104 is coupled to register bank 106 through a bus 108 and is configured to read register bank 106 to obtain set-up/alignment parameters. These set-up/alignment parameters may then be used to produce display commands for other units within television receiver 102 so that the display characteristics of television receiver 102 al optimized according to the set-up/alignment parameters" (col. 3, lines 44-56), but fails to teach or suggest "adjusting the image signal according to the user selection and the display adjusting value set up in advance" as recited in claim 11.

Accordingly it is respectfully submitted that neither <u>Fang et al.</u> nor <u>Bessel</u>, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the features recited in claim 11.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER:

The claims 12 and 13 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected based claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. However, reconsideration of claims 12 and 13 is respectfully requested based upon the reasons mentioned above.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: ___Sept 28, 2005___   By: _____
                                         Gene M. Garner, II
                                         Registration No. 34,172

1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501